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18.10 per 1,000. Four vessels arrived and were passed without inspection. Four bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. For the week ended May 17, 1902, he reports that 5 deaths occurred in Caibarien of the following causes: Cancer, 3; tuberculosis of lungs, 1; rickets, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate for the week was 30.16 per 1,000. Eleven vessels arrived; 1 of these was inspected and passed and 10 passed without inspection. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

R. H. VON ELDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies quarantines against Barbados on account of smallpox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in accordance with advices in a dispatch of the 9th instant from the minister to Denmark, that, owing to the appearance of smallpox in Barbados, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against that island.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, May 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—From April 25 to May 1, inclusive, there were registered 22 new plague cases and 13 deaths, viz, 2 cases, 1 death, in Alexandria; 12 cases, 5 deaths, in the district of Magagha, province Minieh; 2 cases, 1 death, in Benha, province Galinbieh; 2 cases in the district of Tala, province Menusieh; 1 case, 2 deaths, in Tantah, province Garbieh; 1 case, 2 deaths, in the district of Mit Sammanud, province Dakalieh; 1 case, 1 death, in Decheneh, province of Keneh, and 1 case, 1 death, in the district of Beni Mazar. Furthermore, according to an official report from Suez, a case of plague occurred on the English steamer *Victoria* during her voyage from Bombay. The patient was isolated, and on April 25 he disappeared. Probably the sick man plunged into the sea. The requisite measures for disinfection were taken.

BRITISH INDIA.—At Ratnagiri, a port in the Bombay Presidency, a case of plague, with fatal termination, was recorded on March 18. In Akyab, according to a report dated April 12, the plague has been stamped out.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Up to May 2, 61 plague cases and 19 deaths had been registered in the protectorate.

QUEENSLAND.—From May 2 to March 15, according to the official bulletins, 12 plague cases and 2 deaths occurred in Brisbane.

During the week ended April 5, 4 new plague cases and 3 deaths were recorded in Brisbane and 1 new case in Townsville.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week from March 30 to April 5, 689 persons died of plague and 128 of cholera.

Cholera.

In Djiddah there occurred between April 8 and April 10, 13 deaths of cholera, and between April 10 and April 24, 28 deaths. Among the pilgrims who arrived by caravan between March 4 and March 17 in Medina and Mecca, 423 deaths from cholera have been recorded.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Health of Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *May 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended May 3, the mortality rate in Berlin was a little higher than during the foregoing week, and amounted, calculated on the year, to 15.2 per 1,000 of the population, so that only about one-third of the large German cities could show more favorable statistics than Berlin. The lowest death rate among these towns was that of Schöneberg, with the extraordinarily low mortality of 5.4 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. The death rate of Munich, Paris, and Vienna was still considerably higher than that of Berlin. The number of cases of acute disease of the intestines decreased somewhat in this week, too, causing 27 deaths. Cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs increased, and caused 59 deaths. The number of deaths from consumption amounted to 86, being considerably less than during the foregoing week. The number of cases of measles and of diphtheria increased somewhat, the former causing 6, the latter 5 deaths. There were registered 6 deaths from influenza and 2 from scarlet fever. Eleven persons died by violence.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Weekly reports of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *May 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended May 21, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes